### THE BALLOT FOR ALL

The Woman's Rights Movement Taken Up by the Four Hundred.

It Is Now Fashionable in New York to Demand the Right to Vote-Miss Anthony's Cause in High Favor.

New York World.

Within the month there has been a sudden and altogether unexpected outbreak of the woman's suffrage movement in New prise. Woman's suffrage has been talked, and, in a certain way, advocated, for half a century. But in the few years last past the discussion has been far less animated than formerly. All the funny things that could be said has been said and printed. leaders of the suffrage movement seemed to have abandoned the feroclous campaigning of former times and were apparently directing their efforts to extending the sphere of woman's activity with a view to getting the suffrage easily in that seemingly near day when woman shall be the competitor of man in every peaceful pursuit of life except politics.

But all at once this seeming inactivity was transformed into the most restless activity. Some one gave a signal, and from all parts of the State rose the cry for the enfranchisement of women. It came loudest not from the professional agitators for woman's suffrage, but from those quiet ground and had left affairs to their husbands, and fathers, and sons, and brothers. It came not from the women of any particular rank, but from the parlor and the from the working girls, from the leaders of New York society, and from the homes of farmers in remote parts of the State. tators was drowned in the great cry of the upobtrusive women whom every one had supposed to be most content to remain in that domestic sphere which men have from

In February an appeal signed by wellers to a petition to strike from the State Constitution the word "male" as a qualifi-cation for voters, was issued, the same to be presented to the constitutional conven-

tion at Albany in May.

If the names signed to this appeal had been the names of the professional agitators the matter would not have got much further in New York city. There would have been no occasion for any newspaper striving to present faithfully a complete record of current events, to have devoted great space to the results. But here are nearly two score of names, as widely known and as honorable as any in this State of New York-names of people of the highest social standing, not because of extravagant display or fashionable raiment, but because of distinction in intellect, in philanthropy and in the history of the State. Here was indeed a surprise for those who have looked upon the woman's suffrage movement as in the same state in which it was two decades ago, when "short-haired women and long-haired men" was the usual description of the wom-Instantly upon the issuing of this peti-tion there was a great skurrying about

to find out what it all meant. What did these distinguished men, never before known to say publicly a word for equality of franchise for both sexes, mean by coming forward at this time? And these quiet, retiring, domestic women, especially guarded from the hardships of life by wealth and social position, why were they coming boldly out into the full light of publicity and associating themselves with a movement of which women have been the keenest satirists, leveling at it the most flippant shafts of wit?

The reason of the coming of the petition just at this time was, of course, plain. The meeting of the constitutional convention on May 8 was the one chance of the woman suffragists in twenty years. While there might be other chances to amend the Constitution, the Legislatuke having the privilege of submitting amendments to the people at any time, still here was the great chance, the one which promised best if the time proved to be ripe for the radical

Inquiring a little further into the matter, one found that the people whose names follow the appeal had got together and had decided that something could and ought to be done. They had settled upon the petition pian which the State Woman's Sufference Association was using in other parts. frage Association was using in other parts of the State, and as Sherry's was the great meeting place for their sort of people they selected it as the place for the

display of the petition. WHY THEY TOOK IT UP. All this, however, does not explain why these people decided that something ought with the women. These women whose names appear are in Mr. McAllister's Four Hundred, but not of it. They do not go in for frivolity. They go in for charity, for working among the masses, for elevating standards of living and morals in the women who have awakened within the past few years to the fact that there is the other half, and that other half lives. They are women who have gone on slum-ming expeditions, not from idle curiosity or amusement, but bearing good gifts of religion and medicine, and soap and fresh oungest of the women in that list have seen surprised at the new and most unconventional views of life they have been uttering since these exhibitions began. The noticed that these women have ceased to look with toleration even upon frivolity, and have given time supposedly intended for drives, teas, luncheons, dinners and dances to the University Settlement, to guilds of poor young people, to working girls' clubs, to nursing sick babies and reading the Bible to old women.

It has been noticed, too, that these society women were taking an interest in the Parkhurst movement, and therefore in municipal politics. They have seen in the slums and in the humbler, poorer walks of life the baneful influences of the local political situation. They have flurried the inglicised youths of the Calumet and Knickerbocker with questions about politics, with sarcasms about "the mess the men have made of it." They have not declared for divided skirts, nor for short hair, nor for unnatural theories as to the relations of the sexes and the passing away of woman's old and honored place as wife and mother. But they have expressed their indignation over the small salaries paid women for men's work, over the dishonest men in political places, put there because they could vote and control the vote of a number of saloon loungers; over the wretched lot of the woman school teacher, undergoil and neglected because she was useless on election day.

WOMAN'S HIGHER EDUCATION. And, to go back a little further, the most of these society women of the petition now in sympathy with it are the products of the higher education which the pioneer woman's suffragists made possible. They are women of wide reading, independent thought, of much self-reliance. They began to wonder why they could not vote when the sloving-shouldered, slopingskulled youths who proposed to marry them, or had married them, had that right and did not exercise it, and showed no concern and no information as to the rottenness of the local government. The presence of these names upon the petition, the activity of women of that things. And they suggest other things, all the various manifestations of what is known as the end of the century women's agitation over women. Of course it all grew out of the original woman's rights movement, but that was in turn but the outgrowth of the peculiar place of woman in American life. The American woman, free, independent, impatient of restraint, the pet of the family and accustomed to obedience and admiration from babyhood. was sure to come around to this sooner or later. Higher education, the charities and philanthropies, the consequent bringing together of the sheltered woman and the unsheltered-all these things in such a city as New York were quick in bringing about the change. One phase of the change is the novels and romances so scornfully examining the conduct and the intellect of men. Another phase is this drawing-room

movement for woman's suffrage. Many of the same causes have been at work al! over the State. In the last campaign the Brooklyn society women were agitating for pure municipal government full as vigorously as the men. In other cities of the State the telegraph has in-

firms the belief that they are doing them from the same moving causes. Higher education has just begun to make itself felt. The mass of woman literature has supplemented this or supplied its place. One significant fact is that almost every newspaper, not only in this State but in all other parts of the country, has found it advisable to have a woman's page and to devote a good part of it to matters quite outside fashions and cookery and the care outside fashions and cookery and the care

of houses and babies.

This New York petition at Sherry's, the result of that appeal, is but one of several thousand circulating in all parts of the State. The leaders hope to get at least a million signatures, and there is reason to believe that their hopes will be more than realized. But the important fact is that almost everywhere the movement is in the of the representative women-the wives and sisters and daughters of the families of education and culture and money

The woman suffragists have always known that until they got this class of women and the men they could influence enlisted for the cause, that cause was almost hopeless. And the despair of the women like Miss Anthony and Mrs. Blake was that these women, so well sheltered, of their poorer sisters, looked at the move-ment through lorgnettes superciliously and did not want society to take it up because that would mean nothing. They wanted those women who are the pillars of society and its sole excuse for existence. They have got them at last.

The upper class women are enlisted. They are earnest, and, as women are about everything, persistent. They are calling upon their sisters of all classes to join. They go into the kitchen and get the signatures of their cooks. They call upon butcher and baker and grocer to aid them in collecting signatures. In New York the woman suffrage question has reached a point of agitation where it is the one in-teresting subject of discussion in the whole

The campaign has organized itself. You read in a general way in the newspapers what the woman suffragists are doing. But you will hear of it particularly in your own household. For, to take New York as an illustration, before the month is out not a household of any social or political importance will have been overlooked. The women of fashion have combined with the women of the National League. It would be nearer the truth to say that thousands of women in New York of all social creeds have combined for a tremendous campaign, irrespective of social lines or lines of wealth or politics. Upward of three thousand petitions are circulating, each having at the head the request that the word "maie" be stricken from Article 2, Section 1, of the State Con-

These petitions are to be found in all the arge hotels, in all the best boarding houses, in the meeting rooms of guilds and workng people's clubs, in restaurants, in shops. They are circulating from house to house, shop to shop, saloons not excluded. city. The desire is to reach the people above the crowded tenement classes, although these are not excluded.

THE PROFESSIONALS, OF COURSE. In addition to this society movement Woman's Suffrage Association, which, immediately after the election of last November, elected Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf chairman of the State committee and Mrs. Lillie D. Blake chairman of the campaign committee. It was Mrs. Blake's intimate acquaintance with several New York society women that put them in the of the work in the smaller towns and country districts. But in the larger places, as in New York, the great force of the worriment comes, as has been said, from sources almost distinct from the influence of the association and hitherto, at least, to its new and most unexpected and pow-

friends and outspoken advocates should not be overlooked. Susan B. Anthony has held mass meetings in forty-five of the sixty counties of the State, and Mary G. Hay and Harriet Mills and Mary Seymour Howell and Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf have been only second to her in activity. It will be to the State committee that all petitions will be sent finally, to be bound and presented to the convention. LINES OF SOCIAL DISTINCTION.

There are several peculiar features of this campaign that are interesting in both themcoming of woman into politics would mean. These peculiarities are in the matter of social distinctions principally. It has been remarked many times that social distincmen without especial regard to their birth, or wealth, or custom of polite society. He begins to make distinctions at the threshold of his house, where his wife and daughter come into the matter. And if he does not think to do it they do it for him, as has been so well illustrated in the society life of the Tammany politicians, resulting in such bitter hatreds among the women and finally among the men, Mrs. Big Thief hating Mrs. Great Scoundrel for the snub to her and Mr. Big Thief and then causing Mr. Big Thief to knife Mr. Great Scoundrel.
This atmosphere of "she doesn't belong in our set" has come into the New York suffrage campaign. The leaders have done all they could to keep this out, but they have been almost powerless. Many society women who are eager for the suffrage are not at all eager for the democracy that comes with it. They have been willing to entertain the suffrage clubs, but they have rigidly examined the invitation lists and have carefully excluded all the "persons one does not know," except now and then one tolerated for unusual gifts of elo-

"If I were not careful," said one woman at her reception to the club, "I should have | members will reassemble, in November, in they would object to the anything but exclusive functions to which voters who are good citizens must give personal attention. Another peculiar feature is the attempt to make this most serious question a mere society fad, such as Scotch whisky and soda with one's home dinners instead of sparkling wine, or as docked horses or buffet breakfast at the country house. The good sense of the leaders has prevented this, not, however, without alienating that large section of New York society which studies the movements of English and continental society assiduously with the sole object of discovering things of which to make fads. The names of the howling swells, as this section calls itself, are not often seen in connection with the movement.

What He Thought.

Detroit Free Press. The distinguished Detroiter had been in Chicago on a visit of several weeks, and when he returned a reporter who thought no might get a good item called to inter-"How long were you in Chicago?" he asked, after a few preliminaries.

"Big town, isn't it?" "Slightly large." "You had a pretty fair opportunity of testing the climate, didn't you?" "Excellent. "Well, what do you think of it?"
"Yours is a family journal, isn't it?"
"Yes, sir," replied the reporter, wonder-

what the mischief that had to do with Well, sir, what I think of it is utterly unfit for publication in such a medium, and you must excuse me," and the rest of the interview didn't amount to much.

A Fish Drowns an Engle.

At the mouth of Octoraro creek, four miles above Fort Deposit, is a bed of gravel, where shad, rock and herring go to spawn. In the spring and early summer large schools of fish go to this locality, and bald and gray eagles flock to the vicinity for the purpose of preying on them. The water on the Cecil county side is about ten feet deep, and being clear the fish are readily seen by their winged enemies. A gray eagle saw a rock fish in the water and pounced upon him, sinking his talons deep into the sides of the fish. When the bird attempted to raise he found the load more than he could carry. He could not release his hold, either. Finally, he was dragged under the water and drowned. The current carried the engle the fish into a fish pot, where the bodies were found, with the hold of the eagle unrelaxed. The fish weighed sixteen pounds and the bird measured six feet

from tip to tip of the wing. Hint for Breckinridge.

Stoll, of Lexington, Ky., says that he has waited in vain three days for Judge Wilson to answer the abusive letter which he (Stoll) sent him. It is to be hoped that Judge Wilson will have the good sense not to answer Mr. Stoll's letter or to take any notice of it whatever. It requires no answer and is beneath Judge Wilson's notice. The man who should take notice of it is Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge. The sooner he muzzles his "counsel" and retires them to the remotest recesses of

IT MAY INSURE PEACE

Effect of the Betrothal of the Czarewitch and Princess Alix.

Looked Upon as Cementing the New Entente Between Russia and Germany-Fetes at Coburg.

(Copyright, 1894, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, April 21.-The important event announce yesterday at Coburg, namely, the betrothal of the Grand Duke Nicholas, Czarewitch of Russia, to the Princess Alix of Hesse, is looked upon as a cementing of the new entente between Russia and Germany, and as securing a prolonged period of European peace. Although the rumor of the betrothal has frequently been circulated, only to be as frequently denied, the announcement that it was an actual fact was a complete surprise to every member of the Hesse family. The betrothal has been spoken of as impossible of realization, and there is no doubt that is almost directly traceable to the influence of Emperor William. The Czarewitch is known to have entertained a feeling of affection for several years for the Princess Alix. But it is said that he would not be persuaded into an early marriage, and it is also asserted that Queen Victoria could not be prevailed upon to give her assent to the union. It added that the Queen's refusal was purely sentiment and nonpolitical, being based upon the notorious ill treatment of the sister of the Princess Alix, Princess Elizabeth, the wife of Grand Duke Sergius, of Russia, by her husband. Moreover, political and religious hindrances existed in both countries and it was believed that such a marriage was impossible. This was particularly true while Prince Bismarck was at the head of affairs; for he feared that England would reap the advantage of it, and, in addition, the Pan-Slavist party in Russia, headed by the allpowerful procurator of the Holy Synod, Pobledonoszeuff, insisted that the heir to

the throne of Russia must marry a Sla-During the fetes at Coburg the young Grand Duchess, his wife. The Battenbergs will also accompany the party of the Grand Duke Sergius to Darmstadt. The members of royal families who are still at Coburg, were to-day photographed in their various family groups and the photographs will be exchanged between the different members of these families, as mementoes of the wed-ding. Emperor William, before leaving Co-burg, conferred the order of the Red Eagle upon Prince Henry of Battenberg. In ad-dition, Emperor William presented a valu-able gold snuff box having on its cover an enamel miniature of himself, set in dia-monds to Grand Marshal Batther who monds, to Grand Marshal Ratibor, who superintended the wedding ceremonies. The wedding fetes will be continued at Coburg and at Darmstadt until Sunday night. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (the Duke of Edinburgh), gave a state concert to-night before Queen Victoria and the rest of the guests. Mme. Albani sang and Nachez played the violin. Several distin-guished artists from the Berlin Opera

Emperor William, who was accompanied to the railroad station by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and by the Prince of Wales, left Coburg for Eisenach at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Previous to the departure of Emperor William from Coburg Queen Victoria appointed him honor-ary colonel of the First Royal Dragoons, now stationed at Dublin, Ireland. Queen Victoria this evening entertained the Czare-witch and Princess Alix of Hesse at din-Grand Duke and Grand Duchess ner. Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vadimar and several Russian and German officials of high rank were also present

at the dinner. The Conservatives went away from the last sitting of the Reichstag with yet more embittered feelings against Caprivi. Their defeat in the attempt to embarrass the government over the agricultural question was complete, but they are deter-mined to continue the fight. Count Von Kanitz will be placed at the head of a movement to draw new multitudes of farmers into the agrarian league. In the meantime their efforts will be directed towards undermining Caprivi's firm position with the Emperor. Their first attempt to do this with the aid of the Kladderadatsch has been a fizzle. This newspaper has for some time past been attacking different officials of the Foreign Office, charging personal intrigues in the appointments and various foreign posts. But all public opinion which is worth considering is unreservedly on the side of the officials attacked The Emperor has shown his sympathy with the Foreign Office officials by appointing Baron Kinderlin Wachtel, chief of the press department of the Foreign Office to succeed of the fact that Baron Kinderlen was one of those who had been most violently at-tacked by the Kladderadatsch.

In regard to the modified financial measaccount of the defeat of the financial plans of Dr. Miquel, it is stated that Chancellor Von Caprivi and Count Von Posadowsky. Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, Will be content to get the 18,000,000 marks abso-lutely necessary to meet the present neces-sities, instead of the 30,000,000 marks which

It was hoped that the next session of the Reichstag would be held in the newly-built Reichstag, but President Levetzow has an-nounced that the building will not be ready until the beginning of 1895. Therefore, th imposing size and aspect. But it is criticised as being a nondescript mixture of all styles of architecture. The south vestibule. which will be more used than any other, derburger thor, will be decorated with the statues of all the Emperors of Germany. An enormous restaurant looks over the Koenigs platz. Its arched ceiling is being decorated with arabesques on a dull, green ground. The southwest corner contains a frescoe of dark carved wood. Adjoining it are the post and telegraph offices and the reading and writing rooms, which are also done in dark wood. The President's room opens into the east vestibule, which is entered from the Somer strasse. The hall in which the sittings of the Reichstag will take place is reached from this vestibule. The new hall is almost the same size as the one in the old building, and in appearance is not unlike it. The Empress of Germany had an ex-

from Venice to Abbazzia on board the Christabel. Directly the yacht, accompanied by the German war ship Von Moltke, left the canal, both vessels were placed under short canvas, as the weather was decidedly threatening. There was quite a sea running when the vessels headed for Abbazzia, and the waves continued to increase in size and strength. Eventually the Christabel shipped so much water that a great deal of it found its way below decks and the crew was compelled to man the pumps and to keep them working all night. The Empress was able to sleep in spite of the heavy weather, but the members of her suite suffered greatly, a doctor being in constant attendance upon them. When the vacht and the war ship reached Flume the weather was still bad, and it was only with great difficulty that the imperial party was landed. As it was, the Von Moltke, after seeing that the Christabel was safe, was compelled to go to Fiume, finding it impossible to anchor off Abbazzia. It is reported that Emperor William has declined the proposal of the East Prussian provincial Diet to hold a festival upon the occasion of his autumn visit to Koenigsberg. The ground for the Emperor's refusal is said to be that the agricultural interests of East Prussia are passing through a period of depression. The United States embassador, the Hon Theodore Runyon, starts on Wednesday

tremely rough passage on her journey back

von sails for New York from Genoa on May 0, on board the North German Lloyd steam ship Kaiser Wilhelm II. LE CARON AND THE FENIANS. How He Betrayed Them in the Raid

next on a two months' vacation. Mr. Run-

of 1870 and Ruined Their Plans. was one of the five hundred Fenians who left New York in April, 1870, to go to St. Albans, Vt., to take part in the intended raid into Canada," said a well-known Irish patriot of this city, "and the death of Major Le Caron, the spy, which is reported from London, reminds me that but for the part he took in that affair the raid of 1870 would have made a big difference in the Iris!

country, taking an active part in organizing the Fenians, and was believed to be a faithful and enthusiastic friend of the Irish cause. When Gen. John O'Neill, of the Fenian army, had decided to undertake the invasion of Canada from St. Albans, Le Caron, who held the title of general in the

tween St. Albans and Franklin, on the Canadian border, so that he could safely and quickly pilot the forces of Fenians, who were to make their rendezvous at St. Albans, from that place to Franklin, where General O'Neill had another force ready to cross the border and take possession of and occupy an old fort that stood on a hill a mile or so from the border line. General from St. Albans joined him. "The 500 Fenians who left New York city got to St. Albans the next evening. ders were to march us right on, and that same night, so that we could join Gen.
O'Neill, at Franklin, at 9 o'clock the next morning. Le Caron led us from St. Albans, but led us by a rough and circuitous route among the hills for hours, until many of our men began to grow weary, and pro-tests and grumbling became loud. Al-At last Le Caron ordered a halt for the night. We were then near a large farm-house and inclosure, and we turned in and waited for morning. The next day we Franklin. It was then too late. General O'Neill had waited several hours for his re-O'Neill had waited several hours for his re-inforcements, and that proved fatal to his plans. The news of the raid had spread through the region, and when the General at last advanced to take possession of the fort he was met by a volley of musketry from its walls. It had already been occu-pied by a large force of Canadians, who had gathered from all parts, and it was im-possible for us to capture it. We returned to St Albans by a plain and easy route. possible for us to capture it. We returned to St. Albans by a plain and easy route, and were annoyed to find that the distance between that place and Franklin was only seventeen miles. I thought then that Le Caron's conduct in leading us about all night was suspicious, but he explained it by saying that he had lost his way among the mountains. When, years afterward, he came forward with that exhibition of himself as an informer in the Parnell trial, if there had been any doubt of his treachery in the St. Albans affair it was disery in the St. Albans affair it was dissipated. He had designedly prevented us from making that junction with General O'Neill at Franklin, and the Irish cause was lost before it was begun."

THE RICHEST INDIAN TRIBE. the Osages of Kansas.

New York Telegram. Located near Kansas City are the Osages, probably the richest tribe of Indians in the world. They number about three hundred men, women and children, each of whom receives from the government between \$300 and \$400 annually as interest on the purchase price of lands sold many years ago. In addition to this they derive a good income from the rent of land on the reservaing used by cattlemen for grazing purposes. couple almost ostentatiously kept apart. They are negotiating for the sale of the

Many of the Osages are highly educated and some of them enjoy all the luxuries of plished teacher is kept to instruct the female members of the family in music and course of education they are sent to the best schools in the country to receive in-While Mr. Denoya is still a comparative-

ly young man, he has a family of twelve children, each of whom receives \$30 a month from the general government. In addition to this they receive rental for 1,200 acres of grass land. He has inclosed and under cultivation 160 aeres of fine valley land for each member of his family, which earns a yearly rental of \$3 per acre. His income from all sources amounts to more than \$12,000 per annum. He has not a dollar of tax to pay, and his children are educated without cost to him.

While there is every inducement for the Osages to raise large families, the tribe is take their allotment in severalty and break up tribal relations before the race will be extinct. They do not work, and those who have not improved their opportunity to adopt the mode of living of their well-to-do white brothers are vagabonds. The trade of the Osages is much sought after by merchants of towns in the surrounding country. Before the opening of the Cherokee strip it all came to Arkansas City which was the nearest trading point, but now no less than three towns have been started whose only excuse for their existence is their nearness to the Osage reserva-

Smoothing the Way.

The educated young man had struck the mountain town for a stay of several weeks, and at the railroad station he was met by the landlord of the tavern which was to be the landlord of the tavern which was to be home to him during his visit.

"Got'ny baggage?" asked the old man.

"Two trunks," responded the visitor.

"Whar air they?"

"Those are they," designating by a nod the two which belonged to him.

"Which?" in quired the landlord, stopping "Those," repeated the youth, pointing cut the two with his stick; "those are they."

"Yes, yes," said the old man, becoming very fatherly in his manner, "but you hadn't better say it so's anybody kin hear you. If you wanter to git along with the folks in these parts, and live peaceable, I reckon you'd better say 'them's them.'"

mile or so from the border line. General O'Neill did not care to move until the forces Le Caron was there to meet us. His orany kind we were apparently no nearer Franklin than when we left St. Albans. o'clock in the afternoon that we reached

Interesting Information Regarding

modern civilization. There are several mag-nificent residences on the little reservation. Probably the most imposing of these is that of Frank Denoya, just completed. It is splendidly finished and furnished throughout. It is provided with hot and cold water baths and all other appointments that are to be found in the better class of city homes. Servants are employed to do all of the housework, and an accomother accomplishments of polite society. As fast as the children complete the primary

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dities of the State the telegraph has into the backwoods of Kentucky the sooner he formed us the women are up and doing the same things, and personal observation content the backwoods of Kentucky the sooner he had they will relieve the strain that has been put upon the patience of the people. The Sunday Journal, by mail. \$2 Per Annum